For example, should access point 14 receive a data packet indicating in the normal internet protocol routing information 51 that the recipient is a virtual end node device 33 which it has in its routing table, the access point 14 then transmits the data package to its physical end nodes 31 and 32. The physical end node identification 52 will be examined by all nodes 31 and 32 and the node addressed in field 52 will process the user data 53 and respond to the network.

Please replace the two paragraphs beginning on page 5 line 4 with the following two paragraphs.

Similarly, access point 16 may transmit data packets to virtual end node 44 which has the effect of transmitting to physical end nodes 41, 42 or 43 via RF link 19. If the identity of physical end node 41 is indicated in field 52, node 41 will process the data, but all nodes 41-43 will read the data packet to determine whether the packet is for them.

As can be seen, the effect of adding field 52 adds the ability to address many physical end nodes using a single MAC and IP address pairs. Also, this scheme has the benefit that it does not disturb the field termed the normal internet protocol routing information 51. This is extremely important since this field has been standardized for use on the internet.

SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 29 of page 4 with the following paragraph.

For example, should access point 14 receive a data packet indicating in the normal internet protocol routing information 51 that the recipient is a virtual [and] end node device [(]33[)] which it has in its routing table, the access point 14 then transmits the data package to its physical end nodes 31 and 32. The physical end node identification 52 will be examined by all nodes 31 and 32 and the node addressed in field 52 will process the user data 53 and respond to the network.

Not
marked-up

Please replace the two paragraphs beginning on page 5 line 4 with the following two paragraphs.

Similarly, access point 16 may transmit data packets to virtual end node 44 which has the effect of transmitting to physical end nodes 41, 42 or 43 via RF link 19. If the identity of physical end node 41 is indicated in field 52, node 41 will process the data, but all nodes 41-43 will read the data packet to determine whether the packet is for them.

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As can be seen, the effect of adding field 52 adds the ability to address many physical end nodes using a single MAC and IP address pairs. Also, this scheme has the benefit that it does not disturb the field termed the normal internet protocol routing information 51. This is extremely important since this field has been standardized for use on the internet.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 28 of page 5 with the following paragraph.

At each hop along the way normal routing tables are used to determine the next hop. For the final hop from the access point to the virtual end node device, this is also true. The receiving physical end node devices receiving the RF packet decode the data field to find the destination [IP] ID in field 52. They compare this with their own ID. If there is a match, they accept the packet and process it, otherwise they ignore it.